

pond to be constructed across the Potomac river.

To incorporate the Appomattox, Red-House and Hot-Creek Railroad Company.

To declare all dogs in the city of Richmond and in the county of Henrico and city of Manchester to be deemed property in the meaning of the criminal law.

For the further protection of fish in the county of Patrick.

To amend the law in relation to the adulteration of food or drink.

To enable the trustees of the Danville Female Academy to sell the real estate and academy building and turn over the proceeds to the sale to the Ladies' Beneficial Society of Danville.

To appropriate money to purchase flags for the Capital.

To allow John W. Sturgis to erect a wharf on Accoonock creek, in Accomack county.

To allow John W. Richardson, treasurer of Smyth county, further time to levy and collect certain tax-tickets.

To incorporate the Union State Grand Tabernacle of the Imperial Order of Gallant Fishermen, No. 1, of the State of Virginia.

To amend section 2, chapter 171, Code of 1873, and the acts amendatory thereof, in regard to commissioners of courts.

To provide for removing obstructions in Buffalo and Spring creeks, in Prince Edward county.

To incorporate the town of Cape Charles, in the county of Northampton.

To amend the charter of the Salville Coal-Mine Company, changing the name to the Norfolk and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Shenandoah county to contract for keeping the roads and bridges of said county in repair and to assess taxes therefor.

To amend the acts in relation to choosing registrars and judges of election.

To vest the State's interest in Vick's church, in Southampton county, in trustees for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Extending the time to the Richmond and Alleghany railroad to place fish-ways across James river.

To amend the law in relation to wild game.

FRANCE.

Examination in the Chamber of Deputies.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

PARIS, February 25.—A new kind of sensation was made in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. A strange man in one of the galleries arose excitedly, drew a revolver, fired it twice with a downward aim, and then coolly threw a letter toward Clemenceau. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the President of the Chamber. The prisoner declared he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by his officers that he had taken refuge in the Chamber of Deputies. He was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the President of the Chamber. The prisoner declared he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by his officers that he had taken refuge in the Chamber of Deputies.

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## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.

The Committee on Banking and Currency are thinking of preparing a substitute for various bills referred to that committee to prevent undue contraction of the currency by redemption of bonds. The general idea that they have in mind is to provide for the issue of national bank notes secured by deposits of gold and silver, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the national bank redemption fund; and to provide that the Government shall assume responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes. In this way the currency would be secured by bonds not bearing interest.

There is a natural indisposition among the Democrats to serve on any committee to investigate the telephone matter in its relations to members of the Administration; yet there is a general feeling that an investigation is due alike to the people, the Democratic party, and the gentlemen whose names have been besmirched by the organs of the Bell Telephone Company.

The pension legislation bill was taken as the text to-day by Republican speakers for political speeches intended for the ears of the late Union soldiers.

A petition from Colonel V. D. Grover and others asking an appropriation for the improvement of Elizabeth river has been received by Mr. Libbey and laid before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Randall was in his seat to-day after a sickness of more than a week.

The following appointments of postmasters in Virginia are announced: Ralph Samuels, Buffalo Gap, Augusta county; A. P. Henderson, Holston Bridge, Scott county; J. H. Clay, Marysville, Campbell county; S. E. Mitchell, Phillips, Floyd county.

New post-offices have been established in Virginia at Belle Hampton, Pulaski county; Garretts, Buckingham county; Garth, Albemarle county; and Linneton, Warren county.

W. H. Jones is appointed postmaster at Axtell, a new office in Buckingham county.

Mr. Daniel Pierce, of Abingdon, and Mr. C. O. Kernan, of Russell county, were at the Capitol to-day.

Mr. Carlisle remarked to-day that there was now a prospect that the appropriation bills would all be reported and passed early, and that Congress would probably adjourn in June.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1886.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a reply to a recent resolution—a statement showing the amount of United States notes redeemed as required by the resumption act since July, 1879. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Among the bills favorably reported from committee by the Judiciary Committee, to relieve Robert H. Anderson, of Georgia, from his political disabilities. On Mr. Edmunds's motion the bill was at once passed.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back, with amendments, the bill which had been recommended by the Senate to the committee, fixing the day for the meeting of the presidential electors. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar. Mr. Hoar saying he would call it up at an early date.

The bill to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians was passed.

A 2 o'clock education bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. George took the floor to continue his remarks in favor of the bill. The people of Mississippi, he said, had so much interest in the bill that he felt constrained to present some further views in advocacy of the measure. He called Mr. Morgan's attention to the resolution introduced by him (Morgan) at a former session of the Senate giving a month's vacation to congressional clerks. He found no warrant in the Constitution for such payment, if Mr. Morgan's theory of the constitutionality of the education bill was a true one.

Mr. Morgan inquired what had become of the resolution.

Mr. George replied that he did not know, and then went on to criticize Mr. Morgan's theory of the constitutionality of the education bill.

Mr. Morgan said he would not follow the retail effort of Mr. George's record, but the Senator from Mississippi was welcome to any instance of that sort of trash that he could find in his (Morgan's) record. The Senator from Mississippi was the first Senator who had capacity to see any unconstitutionality in the act which he had criticized.

Mr. George was much obliged for the complimentary manner in which Mr. Morgan had referred to him. It so happened, he said, that when the Senator followed the course of the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) he was compelled by the necessity of the occasion to deal with "trash," for there was very little else in the record of the Senator except what would be denominated by the word "trash."

The debate took a colloquial form between Messrs. George, Butler, Maxey, Morgan and others, and between Messrs. Morgan and George it was very personal. Mr. Morgan denied some of the inferences drawn by Mr. George from his (Morgan's) speeches on former measures before Congress, and said Mr. George's reading misrepresented him.

Mr. George: "I shall read the Senator's own language, and then I shall not misrepresent you."

Mr. Morgan: "It does misrepresent me."

Mr. George: "If I read your own language it will not misrepresent you."

Mr. Morgan: "It does misrepresent me, and the Senator knows it."

Mr. George: "It is untrue. The statement made by the Senator is simply untrue, and he knows it."

Messrs. Dolph, Platt, Blair, Logan, Edmunds, Hoar, and Allison also took part in the debate.

Mr. Allison suggested an amendment, which he said he would offer at the proper time, providing that in each State in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children the money paid shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools in the proportion that the literacy of white and colored persons bears to each other as shown by the census.

Mr. Allison thought the bill should be amended to be precisely what was intended to be, and there should be no room left for doubt to arise when the provisions of the bill came to be applied in practice as to the proportions of money to be applied to white and colored schools respectively.

The debate here closed for the day, and the Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

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## LABOR TROUBLES.

### PROGRESS OF THE STRIKES.

The Employers of the McCormick Reaper-Works, St. Louis, Mo., are in the process of organizing a new union.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, February 25.—Three of the owners and managers of the McCormick Reaper-Works gave an interview to two delegates from the strikers yesterday. It is said the delegates considered the trouble of arranging a settlement has arisen from the interference of outsiders. The strikers to the number of about 1,000 appeared in the vicinity of the works this morning, and for the first time made a display of violence.

A foreman of the works named Ward was stopped while driving to the works and during the talk revolvers were drawn, but no shots were fired. He was afterwards permitted to go to the works. Meantime another squad of still men had stopped the engine, and idle men had the steam- and gas-fitters, who were on their way to the works where they have been kept busy since the place closed keeping the machinery in order. After a short parley, the police were allowed to proceed.

Police Officer Brown, who has been sent out to the works with a good many other policemen in citizen's clothes to mix with the crowd and keep order, was accosted by a workman who demanded to know what he was doing. Some words passed and the workman, whose name is Ernest Stoneman, was arrested and locked up. More police were sent to the scene, but the crowd in a measure dispersed.

THE SOCIALIST HUNGARIANS CAUSING TROUBLE.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., February 25.—The Socialist Hungarians caused more trouble in the coke regions this morning. A crowd of them assembled at Bradford and marched to the summit on Mount Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route; they were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers at the Summit and other works. The coke-drawers drew through fear of violence from the mob, and in some cases left their scrapers in the hot ovens to melt, fearing if they continued work the tipple and other buildings at the works would be destroyed. The strikers demand an advance of ten cents per oven instead of the 10 per cent recently granted. At Leisener the following day the Socialist Hungarians caused more trouble. A crowd of them assembled at Bradford and marched to the summit on Mount Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route; they were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers at the Summit and other works. The coke-drawers drew through fear of violence from the mob, and in some cases left their scrapers in the hot ovens to melt, fearing if they continued work the tipple and other buildings at the works would be destroyed. The strikers demand an advance of ten cents per oven instead of the 10 per cent recently granted. At Leisener the following day the Socialist Hungarians caused more trouble. A crowd of them assembled at Bradford and marched to the summit on Mount Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route; they were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers at the Summit and other works. The coke-drawers drew through fear of violence from the mob, and in some cases left their scrapers in the hot ovens to melt, fearing if they continued work the tipple and other buildings at the works would be destroyed. The strikers demand an advance of ten cents per oven instead of the 10 per cent recently granted. At Leisener the following day the Socialist Hungarians caused more trouble. A crowd of them assembled at Bradford and marched to the summit on Mount Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route; they were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers at the Summit and other works. The coke-drawers drew through fear of violence from the mob, and in some cases left their scrapers in the hot ovens to melt, fearing if they continued work the tipple and other buildings at the works would be destroyed. The strikers demand an advance of ten cents per oven instead of the 10 per cent recently granted. At Leisener the following day the Socialist Hungarians caused more trouble. A crowd of them assembled at Bradford and marched to the summit on Mount Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route; they were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers at the Summit and other